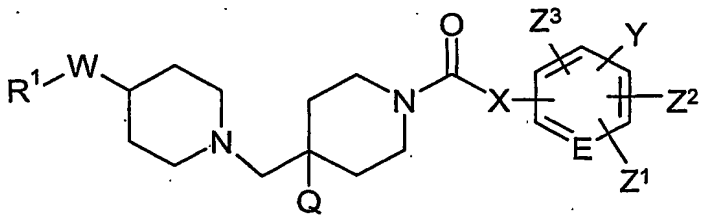
CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I):



(I)

wherein:

E is CH or N;

Q is hydrogen or hydroxy;

W is CH_2, O or NR^2;

X is a bond, CH_2 or CH_2O;

Y is OH, CO_2R^3, SO_3H, $CH_2CO_2R^3$, CH_2SO_3H, $OCH_2CO_2R^3$ or OCH_2SO_3H;

Z^1, Z^2, Z^3 are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, NR^4R^5, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally substituted with halogen), C_{1-6} alkoxy (optionally substituted with halogen), $S(O)_p(C_{1-6}$ alkyl), $S(O)_qCF_3$ or $S(O)_2NR^6R^7$;

R^1 is phenyl optionally substituted by halogen, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy or C_{1-4} haloalkoxy;

R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or benzyl;

p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;

R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 are, independently, hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_{3-10} cycloalkyl), $CH_2(C_{2-5}$ alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2, $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^4 and R^5 below), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^4 and R^5 below), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^4 and R^5 below), CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2, $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring

as described for R^4 and R^5 below), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^4 and R^5 below), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^4 and R^5 below), CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3);
alternatively NR^4R^5 or NR^6R^7 may, independently, form a 4-7 membered heterocyclic ring, azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, azepine, morpholine or piperazine, the latter optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl on the distal nitrogen;
or an N-oxide thereof; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or a solvate thereof.

2. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 wherein W is O.

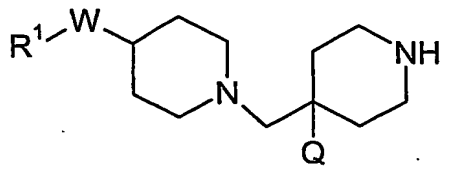
3. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein E is CH.

4. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein R^1 is phenyl optionally substituted with halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy.

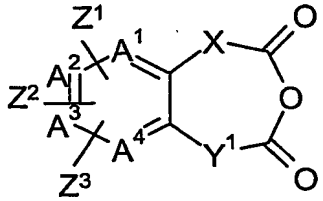
5. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein Y is CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CH_2CO_2H or OH.

6. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 wherein Z^1, Z^2 and Z^3 are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, CF_3, OCF_3, $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) or $S(O)_2NH_2$.

7. A process for preparing a compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, the process comprising:
   a. when Y is CO_2H, CH_2CO_2H or OCH_2CO_2H, said Y group being ortho to the group X, acylating a compound of formula (II):

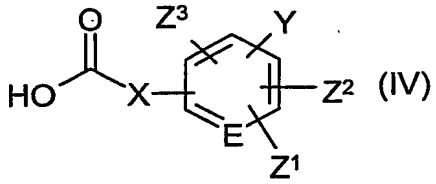

(II)

via the ring opening of an anhydride of formula (III):


(III)

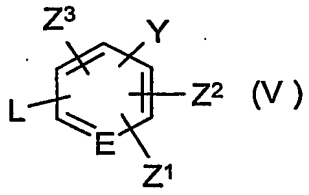
wherein one of A^1, A^2, A^3 and A^4 is CH or N; the other three of A^1, A^2, A^3 and A^4 are carbon and each of the three carries Z^1, Z^2 or Z^3, there being only one of each of Z^1, Z^2 and Z^3; X is as defined in claim 1; and Y^1 is a bond, CH_2 or OCH_2; in the presence of a suitable tertiary amine, in a suitable solvent at an elevated temperature;

b. when Y is CO_2R^3, $CH_2CO_2R^3$ or $OCH_2CO_2R^3$ and R^3 is not hydrogen, coupling a compound of formula (II) with a compound of formula (IV):


(IV)

either going via the acid chloride of the compound of formula (IV) or by using a coupling reagent;

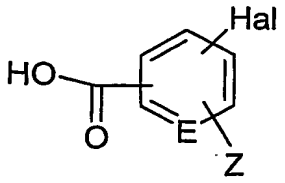
c. when X is a bond and Y is CO_2R^3, carbonylating a compound of formula (V):


(V)

wherein L is chloro, bromo, iodo or O-triflate, and then quenching the product so formed with a compound of formula (II);

d. when X is a bond, Y is CO_2R^3, R^3 is not hydrogen, and R^1 does not have a chloro, bromo or iodo substituent,

i. coupling a compound of formula (II) with an acid of formula (VI):



(VI)

wherein Hal is chloro, bromo or iodo;

ii. carbonylating the compound so formed; and then,

iii. quenching the product so formed with a C_{1-6} aliphatic alcohol or benzylalcohol;

OR

e. when Y is or includes a CO_2R^3 group:

i. when R^3 is hydrogen said compound can be converted to a compound of the invention where R^3 is not hydrogen by a standard esterification method; or

ii. when R^3 is not hydrogen said compound can be converted to a compound of the invention where R^3 is hydrogen by a standard ester hydrolysis method.

8. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

9. A compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, for use in therapy.

10. A compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy.

11. A method of treating a chemokine mediated disease state in a mammal suffering from, or at risk of, said disease, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1.